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REFRIGERATORS.

Like cut—good family size, absolutely per-

fect in construction and thoroughly guar

MATTING REMNANTS.

BRUSSELS REMNANTS.

5,000 yards of remnants of Brussels Carpets—various grades and patterns—per yd

About 2,000 yards of matting

remnants-Monday, as long

as they last, per yard .....

INGRAIN

REMNANTS.

Mond a v--clear-

GO-CARTS.

Quick clearance of our entire line

over 85 swell

styles to select

from - no two

alike-all ele-

tered and have

silk parasols-

Discount from our

5c

gantly

all go at

Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vizor To Men.

ree Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

trial packages of a most remarkable
dy are being mailed to all who will
the State Medical Institute. They
so many men who had battled for
against the mental and physical sufg of lost manhood that the institute
decided to distribute free trial packto all who write. It is a home treatd all men who suffer with any form
at weakness, resulting from youthpremature loss of strength and
weak back, varicoccie, or emaclaparts can now core themselves at

parts can now cure themselves at emety has a peculiarly grateful ef-warmth and seems to act direct to street location, giving strength and ament just where it is needed. It all the life and troubles that come gars of misuse of the natural funciand has been an absolute success in ses. A request to the State Medical to 1049 Elektron building. For the trial buckages will be compiled free trial buckages will be compiled from that great class of men who are to leave home to be treated and the ample will enable them to see how the proper remedies are employed.



## ETHODISTS, SOUTH, REATE DEACONESSES

neral Conference Acts Decisively in Favor of Establishment of New Order.

BISHOPS CONSECRATED.

Book Committee Appointed d More Authority Conferred on District Conferences in Regard to Licenses.

Tex., May 24.-At to-day's session General Conference of the M. E. South, the following names for of the new Book Committee were to serve four years:

Brown, W. E. Dibrell, John B. on, J. B. Morgan, Collins Denny, R. ap, Paul Whitehead, James Campay, R. Hindman and Skiney Bass, conference ratified the recommendainde by Mr. Tigert, including circuses

list of worldly amusements that the membership should not indulge in. olishing Committee's recommenda-It the book agents of the church dissustaining a loss from that pracso that it is inexpedient to erect a iblishing building at this time, was the calendar, but it was returned t looked as if adaption was certain. is uncertain when it again comes

ban the conference. following annual salaries were fixed le Committee on Episcopacy were ed: Bishops, \$3,600; superannuated na.06; \$2,000; widows, \$1,000.

dourding the question of license to ners the conference adopted the mareport increasing the jurisdiction and on of the district conference. ERANUATED INVESTMENT FUND. thousand dollars was subscribed tothe superannuated investment fund

e question of creating the order see was then taken up. When the reports were placed on the calendar ek the vote of the committee was a

8 to 13. McGee of South Georgia characed the proposal as a "hennery for

ing out female preachers."
hop Duncan called him to order and
out the language quoted, on the d that it was unparliamentary.

newly-elected Bishop, A. Coke spoke earnestly for the adoption of incrity report, which favored the ion of the order. the R. Webb of Tennessee in advocating

duority report complimented in the

st terms the Catholic Church for its of Sisters of Charity and the work do. The minority report adopted, 130 and the order of Deaconesses of the Church, South, was created. ops Hoss and Smith were consecratto-night at the First M. E. Chuch,

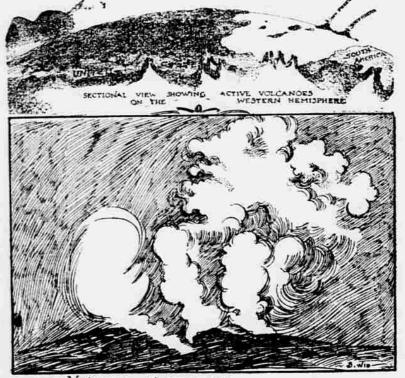
CLL DOWN FLIGHT OF STAIRS. Bert Doward Fractured Limb in

Struggle for Photograph. trying to wrest a photograph from Wright, whom he was visiting yesterdi Wright, whom he was visiting yestera afternoon. Albert Doward, a grinter
g at No. 312 South Sixth street, East
Louis, slipped and fell down a flight of
s and crushed his left leg so badly that
fill have to be amputated. The accihappened at No. 712 High street. Lula
whit was arrested, but released later
of an investigation by the police of the
th District.

## FREE TO MEN VOLCANIC DANGER SPOTS ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Doctor J. W. Spencer, Author of "Reconstruction of the Antillean Continent," Explains Some of the Causes of Earthquakes and Molten Eruptions.

CHANGES OF LEVEL IN THE RECENT GEOLOGICAL TIMES.



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

The Republic Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, May 24.-Doctor Spencer, accompanied by Mrs. Spencer, has just reached Washington, after a winter spent in Mexico and Guatemala, where the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, recently reported, occurred, and indeed, one of the hotels where they stayed is among the buildings destroyed. Five years ago they spent the winter in the Windward Islands and were at Martinique, having been for two days in St. Pierre.

The investigations which called Doctor

Spencer to Central America included a study of the stupendous changes of level of land and sen in recent geological times, and the object in visiting Central America was for the study of the physical features of that region in comparison with the submarine features of the Windward Islands, so vivid-by presented to the public at the present mo-

BY DOCTOR SPENCER.

BY DOCTOR SPENCER.

Many years ago, in my investigations of the origin of our Great Lakes, it was found that the continent stood at least 3,000 feet higher than at the present time during the ages when the Great Lakes' valleys were being carved out by the rains, rills and rivers. These investigations revealed the occurrence of deep, riverlike valleys extending seaward across the submerged margin of the continent. Carrying the investigations further south to the coast of Florida and the Bahama Islands and Cuba, it was found that these submerged valleys form the continental rivers, barrancas and canyons auch as are seen at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Arizona, in Mexico and Central America. Such valleys originate in high plateaus of six to ten thousand feet alfitude and extend down to low level plains and the sea.

As these valleys extend down to the floor of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, they become evidence that the West Indian Islands once stood as high as these riverlike valleys are now submerged beneath the sea. Thus the investigation showed that the Windward Islands and the Bahamas and, indeed, the whole eastern part of the American continent stood once at more than two miles above the present altitude. Herein, as we shall see, lie the causes of the volcanic disturbances resulting in such great disaster.

Gulf of Mexico Drained Into Pacific.

Gulf of Mexico Drained Into Pacific. At the time North and South America were bridged together by way of the Windward Islands. Mexico and Central America were low, and the valley of what is now the Gulf of Mexico was drained into the Pacific Ocean across Mexico by way of the Tchuantepec Islamus, and the valley of the Caribbean Sea discharged its waters into the Pacific Ocean. Then the Windward Islands formed the backbone of the now submerged continent. While this continent existed long before the historical period, yet from the standpoint of the geologist it was very recent, so that in the early giacial period North and South America were connected and stood at an altitude of two miles or more.

North and South America were connected and stood at an allitude of two miles or more.

During the changes of level of land and sea, which occupied a long period, there were many migrations of animals between the two continents, such, for instance, as the small elephant, found in Guadeloupe other animals in Anguilla as large as Virginia deer, and the remains of extinct animals reached even the region of Philadelphia from South America by way of this bridge in the early pleistocene period.

During the period of high elevation the deep canyons were formed upon the surface, which cut up the continent now forming the Windward Island region into a number of hills and vaileys, which, upon the subsequent subsidence, left only the isolated chain of islands which we call the Windward group; but the subsidence reduced even these islands to a smaller area than we now find, owing to the subsequent rise in the land, which enlarged their area, but drowning of the island land just mentioned, and which occurred in the middle of the pielstocene period, after the early gibral epoch, exterminated the animals of the islands, which have not since been repopulated, as such could not migrate thither from either continent owing to the broad intervening straits.

Several minor changes of level have been discovered, and these changes have caused the volcances and earthquakes which have startled the world.

Represent the Sunken Continent.

In a general way, the Windward Islands represent the sunken continent. Central

Represent the Sunken Continent.

In a general way, the Windward Islands represent the sunken continent. Central America and Mexico Blustrate the earth's movements accompained by volcanic activity of the Western region which has been raised into high plateaus, while the Eastern region had been sinking. Thus in that region we can see a repetition of the features d'accovered by the soundings about the Windward Islands.

These two great lines of volcanic activity, situated thousands of miles apart, have no connection with each other whatever, and the coincidence of stupendous activity oc-

curring in the two localities only goes to show that terrestial movements are now in progress along both margins of the continent. These movements are along lines of weakness. In the first place, great heat is developed by the great friction. In the second place, these weak lines facilitate the escape of the molten matter which may arise, either through a friction of the earth's crust or from the cisterns of lava beneath.

While the volcanic eruptions are more or less restricted in the area of action and to the distance occupied by the chains of cones, the earth movements are very much more widely felt in the form of earthquakes. Indeed, the slipping of even one inch in the rocks at considerable depth may produce a very damaging earthquake over hundreds of miles of extent, and the volcanic activity compared with the earthquake shocks give only a very limited evidence of the great earth movements in progress, which are very slow.

Returning now to the Windward Islands proper, we find a double chain of islands extending from near the coast of South America to the St. Martin group, and thence swinging around to Porto Hico, Hayti and Ciba on one side and the Bahamas on the other until they almost join our Southern States. Indeed, they would do so were not the old river valleys completely submerged. The inner chain of these Islands begins with the Granadines, near the coast of South America, a vast number of small islands rising above a submarine plateau now less than 200 feet below the sea.

Continuing in this chain are St. Vincent,

A Chain of Volcanoes. A Chain of Volcanoes.

Continuing in this chain are St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, the mountainous portion of Guadeloupe, Nevis and the Island of St. Klits, beyond which the chain becomes broken down into the numerous virgin islands rising up out of a shallow sea. From Granada, in the Granadines to St. Klits there is a repetition of volcanic cones rising to heights four or five thousand feet. Eastward of this chain we find Barbados, some sunken banks east of Martinique, Grande Terre, or the great limestone plains of Guadeloupe, parts of Antigua Barbuda, St. Martin and Anguilla. The chain ends in Sombrero, the lonely

Antigua, Barbuda, St. Martin and Anguilla. The chain ends in Sombrero, the lonely lighthouse to the West Indies, but again begins in the Bahamas, the remains of great coastal plains like those along our Atlantic, which escaped the destruction of the West Indian region when it stood at the elevation formerly mentioned. This outward chain is nowhere voicanic, but it is liable to earthquake action, and throughout these islands great damage is periodically produced.

Some of the carthquakes of these islands arise directly from the volcanic activity of the inner chain. They come from the slipping of the earths crust, such as that at Charleston, far removed from volcanoes. There is no reason to suppose, however, that our Atlantic border should be permanently free from earthquakes any more than the coast of Carolina.

It must not be supposed that the whole of the Windward chain was born of volcanoes such as we see in the elevated peaks of today. In fact, the foundations of all are of very great age, although they were carved out by the atmosphere and the rains from older volcanic materials, but so ancient as not to be the ancestors of the modern cones. Indeed, the southern parts of Martinique, most of St. Lacia, St. Vincant and the foundations of Dominica belong to the ancient formation, but the volcanic cones mentioned had their birth no longer ago than about the beginning of the early glacial period.

Since the historic period some of the is

ago than about the beginning of the early giscial period.

Since the historic period some of the islands have never been in activity, although the conce and craters are complete, such as St. Kitts and Nevis. Many eruptions have been recorded in the mountains of Guadeloupe, but I believe none has occurred there since the earlier part of the Nineteenth Century. Dominica had a light e ruption about 1880, but Martinique was supposed to be quiescent until the recent indications, a few months since. Its neighbor, St. Vincent, erupted in 1812, and darkened the sun for a period of eighty-three days at Barbados, a hundred miles away, when the whole surface of that island was covered with the ashes.

St. Vincent, Isle of Calamity.

The island of St. Vincent is one of the

The island of St. Vincent is one of the most beautiful of the group, but at the same time is one of the most calamitous. Three or four years ago a hurricane swept over it, when every tree is said to have been broken off, buildings destroyed and even the insects swept from the land, and now we find another destruction scarcely even broken off, buildings destroyed and even the insects swept from the land, and now we find another destruction scarcely interior to that of a century ago.

In the Island of Martinique we Ind the northern side of Mont Pelee gently descending in the form of sloping plains to the sca, with here and there a baby volcano. On the western side of the mountain the descent is comparatively steep, and we find a high, elevated terrace just back of the town of St. Pierre, which lay on a narrow ledge between the terrace and the rea. This terrace, however, is dissected by the valley of the mountain torrent, which made an excellent pathway for the laya and the volcanic mud which overwhelmed the city. In these volcanic eruptions the great danger is not so much from the streams of lava as from the streams of mud formed by the condensing steam and hot ashes blown off the top of the mountain by the explosions of vapor produced by the infiltration of waters into the molten lava itself.

The greater West Indian islands have scarcely any traces of volcanic cruptions except in ancient times.

Whole sheets of igneous malter occur along the eastern sides of our North and South American mountains; still there are no remains of volcanic cones in Extern America except a few in the vicinity of Montreal, which is built upon the flanks of an ancient volcano.

The changes of level upon the Pacific Coast of North and South America have been much more stupendous in later times than those on the eastern side, and consequently we find many more and greater volcanoes. Many of these are frequently in a state of activity. Thus we find Orizaba, a cone rising to the height of about 10,000 feet above the ancient Mexican plateau, which itself is \$0,000 feet above the level of the sea. Collma, only a short distance south of Mexico City, is frequently in eruption.

In Guitemaia, Santa Maria, which pave rise to the terrible destruction on Anrill is

tance south of Mexico Cay, eruption.

In Guatemala, Santa Maria, which gave In Guatemala, Santa Maria, which gave In Guatemala, Santa Maria, which gave I would be sent to the control of In Guatemaia, Santa Maria, which pave rise to the terrible destruction on April 18, begen to be active last November, and is now said to be more active than any volcano known in America since Spanish occupation. While that is near the Mexican frontier, Chingo, on the Salvador border, is also in a state of great activity.

Never 50 Many Eruptions as Now.

Again, in Alaska another volcano is in eruption.

So many widespread eruptions in the northern continent have never been known in the historic period.

Some twenty-five miles south of Guatemela City is the old site of the city itself, one of the most magnificent spots in the world and having a most delightful climate. Nestled in a beautiful valley among the mountains lies the city of Autegua. From the side rises the regular solitary volcanic.

Australia is Unique.

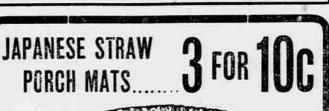
In Asia there are twenty-four active volcances, but no less than twelve of these cances, but no less than twe

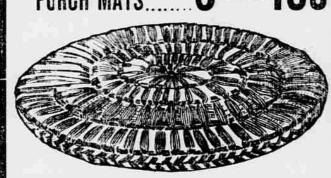


AGAIN WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE OFFERINGS!

They're truly great-towering over anything ever offered by any other furniture store in America. Just stop and think what these outfits comprise. ALL the Furniture, ALL the Carpets and Rugs, ALL the Curtains, ALL the Stoves needed to furnish a home in a stylish, cozy, comfortable manner. Seeing is believing-a visit to The People's and a glance at the goods themselves will convince you of the tremendous importance of these offerings and the great saving they assure you.

Note the prices-note the terms-and put it down as an absolute fact that nowhere else can you do so well as at THE PEOPLE'S.





nese Straw Porch Mats, exactly like cut-full size and closely braided-just the thing that everybody needs, and offered Monday at The People's at less than wholesale cost. Three to a customer-no more, no less. Three for ten cents. Com-



AXMINSTER RUGS.

-Monday only, to

Open Saturday Nights Until 9:30 O'Clock



QUICK MEAL

Quick Meal Gas Ranges, exactly like cut

and broiler-fully guaranteed-gas con-

QUICK MEAL.

MADE-UP RUGS.

nection made free-see

these we offer at The

-four burners on top, full 16-inch oven

CHEAP. 25 styles of cotton warp mattings, that were 40c, 35c and 30c a vard-Monday.

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ance of a big lot of remnants of Ingrain Carpets-per yard, 

cone of Agua, while a little farther away, on the other side is the volcano of Fuego and its companion.

Fuego is said to be always hot. The crater of Agua was filled with water when, in the middle of the Sixteenth Century, it burst and overwhelmed the original site by a flood and buried it in volcanic ashes. The city was moved three miles farther away, and grew to be one of great magnificence. In 181 an earthquake leveled it, leaving the ruins of seventy-six churches alone, some of great magnificence. Then the city was moved to its present site, twenty-five miles away over the mountains.

Iceland and the Hawattan Islands are examples of isolated comes vising out of the deep oceanic abyses. At recurring places along the whole Andes there is a succession of great volcances of generality greater magnifixed than in the northern hemi

great volcanoes of generally greated guitude than in the northern hemi-bers.

of great volcanoes of generally greater magnitude than in the northern hem sphere.

While there have been many great carthquakes recorded, still there have been only two eruptions vividly before us equal to that of ancient Vesuvius, and both of these within our memory—that of Martin'que, last week, and the still greater suption of Krakatoa in the Strail of Sunday southeast of Asia, in 1883. So great was the eruption of Krakatoa that it filled the atmosphere of the whole world with minute volcanie dust, which for months produced a crimson glow of sunrise and sunset so notleasable even in this country. At that time a wave was preduced in the sea which overwhelmed many cities on the neighboring coast and way recognizable around all the continents.

While the volcanic activity of the Windward Islands appears to be dying out, still all those mentioned as buying cones are liable to reawakening activity of the windward islands appears to be dying out, still all those mentioned as buying cones are liable to reawakening activity, but less so than those at the extreme northern end of he chain. The tension on the carth's crust having been somewhat relieved by the etupions at Martinique and St. Viment, early activity would not be expected.

Wherever there are chains of cones, with the occasionally active, there is always larger of other cones bure ing into eruption, and most dangerous of all are those eaks which have been guiescent so long that their dangerous character has been orgotten.

"Vulcanologists" of to-day are as much at a loss to define the volcano as were the eologists and astronomers of the days of

at a loss to define the volcano as were the geologists and astronomers of the days of Darwin.

"Vulcanity" is as much a stupendous mystery to the Christian students and observers now hurrying to the scene of the unparalleled disaster at Martinique as was the new coined word of beathen origin to the Latin survivors who sazed in awe quon the ruins of Pompell. Similar were the conditions; similar the ignorance of the special students to leave for St. Pierre was Doctor E. O. Hovey, curator of the department of geology in the American Museum of Natural History. I found him rushing to make ready for his departure the next day on the Government reflef ship Dixie.

There was only time for nim to steak in a general way of the previous investigations of leading geologists. He was mindful mostly of the large opportunity opening to him for personal observation, but he cutlined certain sallent results of the studies of such men as Professors Dana, Russell, Judd, Bonney and Hill; the last nomed having prepared a monograph on volcanic conditions in the West Indies, From Doctor Hovey's suggestions and other sources this sketch of the known facts about volcances has been carefully compiled.

The number of great habitual volcanic vents upon the globe is estimated at between 300 and 350. There is but one on the whole Continent of Europe. Vesuvius though elsewhere in the Mediterranean there are six—Stromboll and Vulcano. In the Lipari Islands, Etna, in Sicily; Graham's Island, a submarine volcano of the Sicilian Coast, and Santorius and Nieyres, in the Aegean Sea. The African Conthent is known to contain ten active volcanoes, four on the west and six on the east coast, and there are about ten others on neighboring islands.

Australia is unique.

In Asia there are twenty-four active volcanoes, four on the rest and the notices on active volcanoes, four on the rest and the native volcanoes, four on the rest and the native volcanoes, four on the rest and the native volcanoes.

Australia la Unique.

are about a hundred and seventeen volcanoes on the great continents and nearly
twice as many on the islands scattered
over the several occans.

These volcances usually assume in their
distribution a linear arrangement and nearly all of them have been thrown up along
three well-marked bands and the branches
proceeding from them.

The whole esatern coast of both the
Americas was thought to be entirely free
from volcances of anything like recent date
and just as Professor Judd a few years
ago complacently asserted, "as a matter of
fact, the actual amount of damage to life
and property which is affected by volcanic
eruptions is small." so Professor Bonney
declared that the whole western border of
the Atlantic is destitute of volcanic activity, were it not for the long island chain
of the Lesser Antilles which separates that
occan from the Caribbean Sea."

M. R. T. Hill made a special study of
conditions in the Windward Islands. It
has been well known that many of the
West Indian islands are of limestone, chiefly ceralline; that some contain crystalline
rocks, while others are volcanic, Quite recently it was noted that seven craters still
gave signs of life by emitting steam, and
that the curving line of volcanic vents occurred on a submarine plateau between the
deep basin of the Central Atlantic and that
of the Caribbean Sea. The activity of the
Soufriere of St. Vincent was remarked
years ago.

CLAY WORKS PLANT BURNED.

years ago.

Spark From Chimney Believed to Have Caused \$75,000 Fire.

The plant of the Mitchell Clay Manufacturing Company at No. 525 Manchester avenue was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The blaze was discovered about 135 o'clock on the roof of the immense frame structure. In a few minutes the entire roof was a mass of flames. Several fire companies went to the acene, but the building was destroyed when they reached there.

building was destroyed when they reached there.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from one of the chimneys.

The loss on the building and machinery is estimated at \$45,000. From the clay works the flames spread to the feed store of Beck & Sons at No. 5701 Manchester avenue. The store and its contents were burned, with a total loss estimated at \$30,000.

ORPHANS' HOME PICNIC—The annual festival of the German designal Protestant Orphans' Home will take place June 1. The programme will consist of speeches, music and dramatic performances. The Ladles' Society will assist the Board of Directors at the home in receiving friends.

William Schuckart Under Arrest -Labor Notes.

William Schuckart, a striking tailor, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon complaint of Fisher Wishnell, who conducts a shop at No. Ill's Morgan street. Wishnell charges that he was attacked at 3 o'clock by a crowd of strikers in front of the Columbia Theater, who, after severely beating him, escaped.

Patrolimen Murphy and Elwood of the Fourth District accompanied him to Wentzel's Hall, at Eighth street and Franklin avenue, where the strikers hold daily meetings, and arrested Schuckart.

There is no change in the condition of the strike started May 1, when all the union tailors and garment workers stopped work upon refusal of the manufacturing clothiers to grant an eight-hour day, as demanded. One hundred and lifty metal polishers, buffers, platers, molders and brass workers struck in several shops yesterday upon refusal of the employers to pay an increase of 25 cents a day. The strikers were receiving \$2.50. The St. Louis Car Works and the Kraushnar Lamp Company are the largest firms affected by the action.

The Allied Metal Mechanies, about 475 men, have also instituted a new wage scale calling for a 10 per cent increase. Yesterday it was reported that some of the employers had refused to give the demands consideration, and a strike was threatened. Satisfactory settlement has been made with the Metal Trades Association by the machinists relative to the new wage scale of that body, which has been under discussion for several days. The men were allowed an increase of 2½ per cent for a nine-hour day, with double pay for holf-days and Sundays.

The adjustment of the scale required great deliberation on the part of both the manufacturers and the union, as, should the strike that was threatened materialize, thousands of men would have been thrown out of work, as most of the large manufacturing firms and foundries would have been forced to shut down.

BURIAL OF CLARENCE DALY—Clarence C. Daly oldest son of C. C. and Marie S. Daly, husband of Lizzie M. Daly and father of Eddie, Katle and Willie Daly, was buried Tuesday, May 29, from the home, No. 3129 School street. The funeral service, conducted by Father O'Shea, took place at St. Alphonsur's Rock Church, and the burial was in St. Henry's Cemetery, East St. Louis. The pailbearers were his five brothers, Frank, Walter, Leslie, Leo and Arthur, and their sister Irene's husband, Mayor Young of Alton. BURIAL OF CLARENCE DALY-Clar-

STRIKERS ASSAULT A TAILOR. ECHO OF THE FARGO TRAGEDY. Wilbur Davis, Who Figured in It.

Has Disappeared. Has Disappeared.

Wilbur F. Davis, a waiter, who came into notoriety four weeks ago in connection with the killing of Mrs. Nettle Fargo, has disappeared from his home at No. 1139 Locust street. Mrs. Davis called upon the police yesterday for assistance in searching for him.

Davis is the man who escorted Mrs. Fargo from a downtown cafe to her home at No. Davis is the man who escorted Mrs. Fargo from a downtown cafe to her home at No. 5192 Fairmount avenue on the night of the tragedy. Mrs. Fargo had asked him to see her safely home. When they reached the house, Fargo, who had unexpectedly returned home, was awaiting his wife, Fargo, mistaking the reason of Davis' presence with his wife, fired upon him and chased him away. A few minutes later Mrs. Fargo was killed. Fargo was exonerated.

When Mrs. Davis learned that her husband had escorted Mrs. Fargo home slip became incensed and a seems followed in the Coroner's office when they met.

FAMILY ROUTED BY A FIRE. Awoke to Find Their Home Filled

With Smoke. John W. Nicholas, a butcher, who lived with his family ever his shop at Sutton and Manchester avenues, in St. Louis County, was driven into the street by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The family awake to find the house filled with smoke. Seizing such clothing as they could gather the members of the family rushed out of the building. ing.

The cause of the fire is not known. The building and its contents were destroyed building and its contents. The building was building and its contents were destroyed with a loss of \$5.90. The building was owned by Marlott H. Marshal of Mayle-wood, St. Louis County.

Killed in a Mine Explosion. Jewell City, Kas., May 21.—John Keegan, State Mine Inspector of Kansas, during Governor Llewelling's administration, was instantly killed at a coal mine three miles east of Jewell City to-day. He was being lowered into the shaft when a rope gave way, letting him fall 100 feet.

Primaries in Cape Girardeau. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Jackson, Mo., May 24.—The Democrats of Cape Girardeau County elected delegates to-day in the various precincts to the County Convention, which, meets here May 31 to choose delegates to the State Nominating, the Judicial and the Congressional conventions.





## Constipated Old Age

Isn't it too bad that so many people, when they get old, get cranky and rickety and mean, and don't feel right toward themselves or anybody else; yet it need not be so.

"Cascarets make me feel so light-hearted and lively that though I have seen three score and three, a few more scores I set may see." —James S. Millar, Villa Park Cal. "For many years I have been troubled with constipation. I used one he and two he bores of Cascareta and they have effected a per manunt cure. Since my discharge from the army in 1863. I have never before found a lasting remedy." H. J. McGwern, Me Chap-line Street, Wheeling, W. Va

"I was troubled with something that haffled the skill of physicians for 25 years i used fro-boxes of Cascarcts and am in better health than ever before."

C. Redick, Chase City, Va.

"Six month's ago I took Cascarris for constipation contracted during the War of the Febellion. The result is wonderful and I advice all old soldiers to try them."

Jax Patman, take Capt. Sird III., Haney, Wis., "I was feeling had, lesing fiesh, had dull headnehe, cold feet, and couldn't sleep well. I took Cascarets, and in four weeks gained is pounds. Am feeling fine now." A. B. Story, veteran Mexican and Civil Wars, Epworth, Ia. "I have been using Cascarets for some time for consulpation, and their greatest benefit has been to cure me of asthmas. I am in my 5th year and had been sufforing with asthma for years."

—T. M. White, Job Lee, Georgia. -T. M. White, Bob Lee, Georgia. All old people's muscles get weak and flabby, and it's the same with the muscular walls of their intestines as with the muscles of their arms. When the bowels grow weak, the old folks get constipated, bilious, sick, help-less, irritable, and that's the chief cause of their death. Old folks

should take Cascarets Candy Cathartic bowel tonic, keep their liver lively, their bowels regular and strong, and live to be a hundred. Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 200, 250, 500. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or M. Y. all